

December 1952
Vol. XIII, No. 12

CALIFORNIA
DEC 24 1952
BULLETIN
on Current
Literature

The monthly bibliography for
workers with the handicapped

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
for
CRIPPLED CHILDREN and Adults, Inc.
11 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3, ILL.
THE EASTER SEAL AGENCY

HELP CRIPPLED CHILDREN



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, the Easter Seal agency, a nationwide federation of more than 2,000 state and local member societies, provides a variety of needed services in the fields of health, welfare, education, recreation, employment and rehabilitation. Its three-point program is:

EDUCATION of the public, professional workers and parents.

RESEARCH to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of handicapping conditions, and in methods of improved care, education and treatment of the handicapped.

DIRECT SERVICES to the handicapped, including case finding, diagnostic clinics, medical care, physical, occupational, and speech and hearing therapy, treatment and training centers and clinics, special schools and classes, teaching of the home-bound, psychological services, vocational training, curative and sheltered workshops, employment service, camps, recreational services, social services, and provision of braces, appliances and equipment.

1952

New Periodicals

The Spastics' Quarterly, a National Magazine for Cerebral Palsy. Published by the British Council for the Welfare of Spastics, 26, Cranleigh Parade, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead, Surrey, England. Vol. 1, no. 3, Sept., 1952. Quarterly. 2s. 6d.

Perseverer (Volharden). Published by L'Association Protectrice En Faveur Des Estropies Readaptes of L'Institut Provincial Pour Estropies Du Prabant (Vereiniging Ter Bescherming Der Wederaangepaste Gerbrekkigen Van Het Provinciaal Instituut Voor Verminkten Van Brabant), Rue des Tanneurs, 41, Huidevettersstratt, Bruxelles, Belgium. Vol. 1, no. 2, March 1952. Bimonthly.

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ACCIDENTS

978. Fansler, Thomas

Accidents that kill and cripple children. Crippled Child. Oct., 1952. 30:3:8-9, 30.

Facts and figures on accident rates for children and some of the commoner causes of childhood accidents are given briefly, with interest focused on the problem itself rather than specific remedial measures to be undertaken. Local groups are urged to call their local safety councils in developing effective prevention programs.

APHASIA

979. Myklebust, Helmer R.

Aphasia in children. Exceptional Children. Oct., 1952. 19:1:9-14.

The writer considers briefly the nature of aphasia and clarifies some of the confusion relative to its identification. The condition is often confused with deafness, mental deficiency, and emotional disturbance. Some of the common causes are cited. In planning for the special education of these handicapped children, it is urged that they be classified separately and trained through the use of appropriate remedial methods and techniques. A program for the aphasic should emphasize training for symbolic disorders and the resultant problems in making school progress.

980. Tureen, Louis L.

Aphasia in a deaf mute. Neurology. May-June, 1951. 1:3:237-244.

"1. A congenital deaf mute developed apraxia and agnosia for dactylology and agraphia in the unparalyzed left hand, following a hemorrhage into an infiltrating glioma involving the posterior portions of the left second and third frontal convolutions.

"2. Apparently the dactylologic disturbance resulted from the lesion in the subcortex of the third frontal convolution and the agraphia resulted from the lesion in the posterior portion of the second convolution.

APHASIA (continued)

"3. An explanation is offered for the dissociation between the dactylologic and verbal gnosis."--Conclusions.

This paper is primarily concerned with the aphasia apparently developing only after hemorrhage into a left frontal lobe tumor, and describes a case where an organic cerebral lesion resulted in disturbances in the gesture language function which served as the patient's primary means of communication.

ARCHITECTURE (DOMESTIC)

981. Wheelchair home. Crippled Child. Oct., 1952. 30:3:16-17.

By remodeling an old house, the Turnquists of Jamestown, North Dakota, solved the problem of housekeeping for Mrs. Turnquist, confined to a wheelchair by polio since she was eighteen. Pictures of some of the adaptations made in the kitchen, bath, and entrances to the house illustrate their ingeniousness.

ARTHRITIS

982. J. Michigan State Medical Society. Sept., 1952. 51:9.

Arthritis and rheumatism number. Entire issue devoted to articles on the subject.

Contents: Activities of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, Henry T. Ewald.-Arthritis research in Michigan. III. Arthritis Foundation expands home-care program, J. J. Lightbody. -The use of massive-dose cortisone in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, John D. Chase and James J. Lightbody. -Clinical trial of 11-ketoprogesterone in rheumatoid arthritis, Ivan F. Duff, William D. Robinson, and William Q. Wolfson. -Observations on the use of cortisone and corticotropin in rheumatoid arthritis, Alvin E. Price, Wm. S. Reveno, J. J. Lightbody, E. C. Vonder Heide, H. A. Kashtan, and K. E. Corrigan. -Intra-articular hydrocortisone in treatment of arthritis, Dwight C. Ensign and John W. Sigler. -Corticotropin, protamine supplement and plasma fibrinogen levels in chronic arthritis, Earl A. Peterman. -The intra-articular injection of hydrocortisone (Compound F) in the treatment of selected cases of arthritic disease, Hugo A. Freund. -The conservative management of chronic recurrent low back pain, Charles H. Frantz. -Problems relating to the structure and function of joints, Ernest Gardner. -Application of ultrasonics in chronic rheumatic diseases, Max K. Newman and Alma J. Murphy. -Protrusion of the intervertebral disk, Ezra Lipkin. -Investigation of steroids in postpartum plasma, E. B. Smith and Hugo A. Freund.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS--CATALOGS

983. U. S. National Institute of Mental Health

Mental health motion pictures. (Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off.) 1952. 124 p. (Public Health Service Publication no. 128)

A list of mental health films, compiled to aid health educators, teachers, professional workers, students, lay and professional groups. Films are classified under such subject headings as: child and family, marriage, mental health and schools (for teachers, for students), mental health problems, and the physiology of human reproduction. Data given on each

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS--CATALOGS (continued)

film include a synopsis, suggested audiences, television information, and where available. In the Introduction, excerpts from an article in the October, 1951, issue of The Film Counselor are recommended reading for those planning a film program. Agencies listed as state mental health authorities are included in the catalog, as are addresses of distributors of the films.

This is not a complete listing of all mental health films available; it includes only those which three or more members of the Institute have had an opportunity to review.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 30¢ a copy.

BLIND

984. ten Broek, Jacobus

The role of the blind in a democratic society. New Outlook. Sept., 1952. 46:7:199-202.

This address by the president of the National Federation for the Blind was prepared for and broadcasted over an NBC nationwide hook-up on July 12, 1952, during the annual convention of the organization. It calls for attention to the just claims of the blind for recognition as normal citizens in the American scene. Dr. ten Broek points out some of the shortcomings and weaknesses in present programs that account, in part, for much in the way of unattained rights of the blind. It is constructive and differs in that respect from a speech which he made at the convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, held this past summer in Louisville, Ky. In this issue of The New Outlook, an editorial entitled "The Responsibilities of a Critic" refers to the latter speech in order to point up the need for caution in the method and content of criticism.

BLIND--LEGISLATION

985. Lende, Helga

Federal legislation concerning blind persons in the U. S. and insular possessions. New York, American Foundation for the Blind, 1952. 31 p. (No. 1, Legislation series)

A report on Federal legislation of benefit to the blind, according to the subject areas with which such legislation is concerned. Areas covered deal with education for the young blind, library services, special mailing privileges, vocational rehabilitation, the government purchase of blind-made products, financial aid to the blind, income tax exemption, and transportation. At the conclusion of each section, a list of Federal laws is cited. Some of the important phases of work for the blind in this country can be traced through a study of legislation passed and its effect on state and local work. The pamphlet does not attempt to evaluate programs established because of the passage of these legislative measures nor has there been any forecasting of future legislative needs.

Available from the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y., at 25¢ a copy.

BLIND--MENTAL HYGIENE

986. Gnade, Margaret, F.

The patient's reaction to eye problems of middle age. Sight-Saving Rev. Fall, 1952. 22:3:154-156.

Diseases of the eye are often frightening and bewildering, especially at middle age when the fears of dependency and loss of security often result in severe depression. Often other illnesses common to this time of life can complicate eye problems. Only with full cooperation from everyone concerned in the medical treatment and social adjustment of the individual patient can satisfactory results be achieved. "Helping patients through the difficult readjustment period following even partial loss of vision involves careful study of individual reactions and adaptabilities...."

"A paper presented at the Annual Conference of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness held in Pittsburgh, Pa., March, 1952."

See also 1030.

BLIND--SOCIAL SERVICE

987. Pumphrey, Avis

"You have glaucoma! I shall have to operate..." Sight-Saving Rev. Fall, 1952. 22:3:130-134.

"... This story of how a well-known director of a hospital social service department courageously surmounted a crisis in her life offers doctor, nurse, medical social worker and patient food for thought." In recounting her experiences as a patient, operated on for glaucoma, she stresses the idea that the wholehearted cooperation of the patient is necessary for success. The principle has been recognized and put into effect in the fields of psychiatry and public health nursing, but in general medicine and surgery, the development of such an idea has been much slower, she feels.

BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 1020.

BRACES

988. Nicholson, Helen F.

The use and care of braces. Nursing World. Oct., 1952. 126:10:36-38.

An understanding of the correct care and use of the various types of braces is necessary for both the patient and the nurse. This article covers brief descriptions of types of braces, the fitting and applying of braces and their care, as well as some of the psychological problems attendant on the wearing of a brace. The nurse should learn the purpose for which the doctor ordered the brace, instruct the patient in the use and care of it, and concentrate on helping the patient achieve the maximum level of performance, stressing independence and accomplishment.

989. Snow, William Benham

Multipurpose brace; a useful adjunct in rehabilitation. J. Am. Med. Assn. Oct. 18, 1952. 150:7:678.

This multipurpose brace, although designed for utilization only on a temporary basis and not intended to replace the usual well-designed and

BRACES (continued)

fitted orthopedic brace, fills many needs. It can be used as an extremely adjustable Thomas splint and employed in cases of patients with weak quadriceps, especially of a temporary nature. Polio-myelitis patients fall into this category. Patients with hemiplegia or spastic cerebral palsy, where the hamstrings need stretching, can use this brace. In hemiplegia, arthritis, and cerebral palsy, it is useful as a sleeping or standing brace. Through a half ring, padded and leather covered, which forms the upper end of the brace, an ischial seat is provided for weight bearing function.

BURNS--PHYSICAL THERAPY

990. Prior, Margaret M.

Physical therapy in the treatment of burns, by Margaret M. Prior and LaVonne Jaeger. Physical Therapy Rev. Oct., 1952. 32:10:510-513. Reprint.

A program for the treatment of burns in cases severe enough to be hospitalized is described; it has been followed at the Mary Free Bed Convalescent Home and Orthopedic Center, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Case histories of two patients given the treatment are presented in the article. Before the patients were transferred to the Convalescent Home, a series of "postage stamp" grafts had been applied and were sufficiently stabilized to allow for the treatment. Procedures used in physical therapy in the treatment of burns--air dressing, cocoa butter massage, "gentle" stretching, passive and active exercise, and, when specifically prescribed, ultraviolet irradiations to open areas--are described.

CANCER--SOCIAL SERVICE

991. American Cancer Society

Psychosocial aspects of cancer. Public Health Reports. Oct., 1952. 67:10:955-962.

Contents: Professional attitudes and terminal care, by Charles S. Cameron--Typical patient and family attitudes, by Addie Thomas.

Sponsored by the American Cancer Society, discussions on the psychosomatic and psychological aspects of cancer were given at the National Conference of Social Work which met in Chicago in May, 1952, under the general title, "Living with Cancer." Two of the papers dealing with professional and patient attitudes are presented here; other papers concerning reactions to surgery and community implications and attitudes will be published in later issues.

CEREBRAL PALSY--NEW YORK

992. New York. Joint Legislative Committee to Study the Problem of Cerebral Palsy.

Report of the...1952. Albany, The Committee, 1952. 94 p. (Legislative document, 1952, no. 69).

Contains the progress report for the year 1952, committee recommendations to the legislature, and in the appendix, progress reports from Edith Hartwell Clinic, LeRoy, N. Y., research activities of Children's Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., cerebral palsy class at Public School 135, New York City, and programs of the New York State Department of Social Welfare.

Distributed by the Joint Legislative Committee to Study the Problem of Cerebral Palsy, State Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EQUIPMENT

993. Hansen, Ruth

Tricycle as physical therapy aid. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Sept., 1952. 13:9:6-8.

"A tricycle is not, as is sometimes thought, a means of teaching walking The greatest contribution to walking for which the tricycle can be used is the achievement of lesser but essential goals in its development. . . ." Primary aims of the use of the tricycle in physical therapy are the development of strength, flexibility of joints, balance, coordination, and relaxation. Of secondary importance is the play or social aim--the gaining of self-confidence, pleasure in a new experience, the ability to join other children in a common activity. Two types of tricycles are described, and the advantages and relative cost of each compared.

CEREBRAL PALSY--INSTITUTIONS--MARYLAND

994. Brunyate, Ruth W.

Occupational therapy department: the Children's Rehabilitation Institute, Cockeysville, Maryland. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept. - Oct., 1952. 6:5:219-222.

Five departments--the occupational therapy, physical therapy, speech therapy, education, and nursing--work as an integrated unit at the Children's Rehabilitation Institute to provide an intensive training and treatment program and some new treatment techniques. As part of the program, student therapists and student doctors are trained in therapy for eleven-week periods. The Institute is a boarding home, operating on a year-round basis.

CEREBRAL PALSY--NURSING CARE

995. Stewart, Mary

The child with cerebral palsy and the nurse. Am. J. Nursing. Oct., 1952. 52:10:1228-1231.

In nursing the child with cerebral palsy, the nurse needs to understand child psychology, to have specific and detailed knowledge of cerebral palsy and the special problems it presents in nursing care. The prevention of contractures, maintaining proper nutrition, the necessity for providing learning experiences within the range of the child's capability, and the interchange of information among members of the hospital "team" are all a part of the nurse's duty.

CEREBRAL PALSY--RECREATION

996. Lewis, Dorothy

Group games for preschool children. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Sept., 1952. 13:9:14-18.

"...In the course of several years some of the most well-known games have been used successfully with adaption for the use of preschool children with cerebral palsy at the Institute of Logopedics. . . . The following list of games which includes brief explanations and pertinent remarks are offered with the hope that they may give other teachers of the handicapped child some help as well as to stimulate them to use their ingenuity for additional games which may be successful in such groups. . . ."

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION

997. Andersen, Mary

Teaching aids for a cerebral palsy classroom, written and illustrated by Mary Andersen. Crippled Child. Oct., 1952. 30:3:18-21.

"The aim of this article is to suggest eye-hand coordination materials for the cerebral palsied child who is ready for more formal school experiences than those of the nursery school. These materials should not only aid coordination but must serve as teaching and drill devices. They give opportunity, too, for the child who cannot write to give non-oral responses...." Directions are given for constructing and using the equipment and a short list of commercially produced materials is suggested.

See also 1039.

CHILD WELFARE

See 1065.

CHILD WELFARE--AUSTRIA

998. Rubin, H. Ted

A visitor's view of child welfare in Vienna, by H. Ted and Bunny R. Rubin. Child. Aug.-Sept., Oct., 1952. 17:1 & 2. 2 pts.

Social welfare, and child welfare in particular, in Vienna since World War II has been restricted to reconstruction and rehabilitation; limited family incomes have resulted in a higher proportion of children needing day care. This two-part article tells how child welfare is organized and carried out not only in Vienna but in the whole of Austria, how the handicapped are cared for, how foster care is provided. "...In addition to studying child welfare in Vienna, Mr. and Mrs. Rubin have surveyed Child Welfare facilities in several other European countries and have taught at a training center for institutional personnel in Geneva."

CHRONIC DISEASE

999. Steiglitz, Edward J.

Chronic illness and senescence. J. Am. Medical Assn. Oct., 4, 1952. 150:5:481-487.

"This is the second of a series of articles prepared from the viewpoint of the general practitioner, at the request of the Advisory Council on Professional Education of the Commission on Chronic Illness...." The writer discusses changes in the whole pattern of disease in relation to morbidity during the past fifty years, the nature of chronic disorders in senescence, objectives of therapy and motivation for the efforts necessary for improvement, and gives a definition of chronic illness. Objectives of an attack on the problem are listed as prevention, control and retardation of progression of the disabling illness, rehabilitation which includes the somatic, psychological, and socioeconomic factors of disability, and the care of nonremedial disabled persons.

CLUBS

See 1055; 1056.

CONVALESCENCE

1000. Falkner, Frank

The convalescent child. Liverpool, University of Liverpool, 1952. 55 p. illus.

A study of the theoretical and practical considerations of convalescence and convalescent care, carried out between November, 1948 and April, 1951 in the British Isles. It includes a study of the available literature (contained in a bibliography), visits to 20 convalescent or long-stay institutions of various types, and visits to several University Departments of Child Health for discussion with staff members. Discussions with senior members of the medical profession and various ancillary workers provided additional information. The study has sections on the psychology of the convalescent child, his education, climatic considerations, the economic aspect of providing care and recommendations suggested for improving services or providing non-existent ones. Problems connected with home care of convalescents, foster care, special day-school care, long-term convalescent children's homes, various age groups, visiting, and entertainment are discussed briefly.

The author is on the faculty of The Department of Child Health, The University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England.

CONVALESCENCE--RECREATION

See 1057.

DEAF

1001. Carson, Eva Thompson

Practical aspects of unilateral and moderate hearing losses. A. M. A. Arch. Otolaryngology. May, 1952. 55:525-527. Reprint.

"Experience has shown that hearing aids may be of real benefit to persons with only slight hearing loss. It is essential that an intelligent appraisal of the patient and his difficulties be made before the use of a hearing aid is recommended. For psychological reasons the use of a hearing aid by an elderly person with moderate hearing loss is often contraindicated.

"Patients with unilateral hearing loss cannot compensate for their hearing difficulty by the use of hearing aids."--Conclusions.

DEAF--AUDIOMETRIC TESTS

1002. Fowler, Edmund Prince

Tests for determining hearing impairment and disability; analysis of pure tone and speech tests for clinical and compensation purposes. J. Am. Med. Assn. Oct. 18, 1952. 150:7:678-683.

Calling attention to a few of the factors involved in testing hearing, the writer shows that no one simple test will be universally adequate for estimating either hearing capacity or the loss of hearing capacity for speech. He describes his methods for testing and charting loss; the National Research Council Committee on Hearing has recommended a method for use by the Veterans Administration that is basically the same as that worked out by the writer. In conclusion, he points out the inequities in awarding compensation for deafness and urges a more thorough understanding of the physical and psychological impacts of deafness by those who frame compensation laws.

DEAF--PROGRAMS

1003. MacPherson, James Robert

Status of the deaf and/or hard of hearing mentally deficient in the United States--I. Am. Annals of the Deaf. Sept., 1952. 97:4:375-386.

"...It is the purpose of this survey to determine the number of deaf and/or hard of hearing in schools for the mentally deficient in the United States, the training they receive, and the professional background of their teachers...." The questionnaire method was used in this survey. Discussed are definitions of terms used, the relationship between deafness and mental deficiency, hearing acuity and educational backwardness. The results of the various questionnaires returned will be compiled and analyzed in the remainder of this paper, to be published later.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

1004. Tudyman, Al

Public school problems in educating hard of hearing children. Hear- ing News. Oct., 1952. 20:9:5-8, 18, 20, 22.

"It is felt... that a class for the hard of hearing as herein described would benefit immensely certain moderately and seriously hard of hearing children; conceivably, for certain deaf children, such a class might be a step toward later placement in regular classes.. Classes for the hard of hearing as described are on the elementary school level. It is felt that these classes will instill the proper habits, knowledge and skills in hard of hearing children so well that similar classes on the secondary school level will not be needed...." Case histories of these children who are hard of hearing are given to illustrate that individual placement is necessary to provide the best educational training. Frequent and regular periods of evaluation should be maintained to determine the adequacy and efficiency of services. The writer discusses the contact class for the hard of hearing, locating of special classes, qualifications of the special teacher for the hard of hearing, and the handling of cases of seriously hard of hearing children who derive little or no benefit from such a special class.

DEAF --SPEECH CORRECTION

See 979.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)

1005. Langford, Robert P.

Madison, Wisconsin, survey shows representative employment practices for the physically handicapped, by Robert P. Langford and Eugene E. Cooper. Crippled Child. Oct., 1952. 30:3:22-23, 29.

A report of a survey of employment practices for physically handicapped persons in representative industries in Madison which the authors made in connection with work toward their Master's degree at the University of Wisconsin. Findings and conclusions are summarized with recommendations made for the improvement of employment practices and provisions for those who cannot compete in regular business and industry.

EPILEPSY--EMPLOYMENT

1006. Schechter, David S.

Helping epileptics into jobs. J. Rehabilitation. Sept.-Oct., 1952
18:5:13-14, 29-30.

An account of a specialized program for the handling of epileptics as set up by the state of Illinois is reported here. From the 1,450 cases accepted to date, some experiences in successful placement in jobs are discussed and methods of counseling found helpful are described.

EXHIBITS

1007. National Recreation Association

Planning for success. New York, The Association, 1952. 20 p.
Mimeo.

A pamphlet of suggestions for planning hobby shows and art and crafts exhibits, large or small. Described are shelf and window shows, shows in vacant stores or public buildings such as churches, museums, libraries or schools, outdoor sidewalk art exhibits and playground shows. An outline is provided of committees involved in the planning and their various responsibilities, with a breakdown of hobby classifications and methods of displaying different hobby collections. Some ideas on building programs around hobby shows are given.

Available from the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Ave., New York 10, New York, at 25¢ a copy.

HANDICAPPED--SURVEYS--KANSAS

1008. Barker, Louise S.

The frequency of physical disability in children: a comparison of three sources of information, by Louise S. Barker and others. Child Development. Sept., 1952. 23:3:215-226.

In this report of a census made of the physically disabled children of Jefferson County, Kansas, methods of surveying informants, a standard list of handicapping conditions used in interviewing, and results obtained are discussed. The aim of the survey was two-fold: 1) to compare the adequacy of laymen, teachers, and physicians as sources of information regarding the frequency of physical disability in children, and 2) to make a census of one county in Kansas to provide data for a new educational program for certain classes of exceptional children which the state was interested in establishing. The problem of determining the incidence of physical disability in children still has not been completely solved; studies of physical disability incidence in the United States vary widely in their findings.

HANDICRAFTS--PUBLICITY

See 1007.

HEALTH SERVICES

See 1058.

HEART DISEASES--EMPLOYMENT

1009. Foster, Augusta

Teamwork for cardiacs pays off, by Augusta Foster and Dorothy A. Oates. J. Rehabilitation. Sept.-Oct., 1952. 18:5:6-8.

HEART DISEASES--EMPLOYMENT (continued)

One of the largest unserved groups in the disabled population is that of the cardiacs; it is also one of the most fertile fields for successful rehabilitation, the writers feel. While medical rehabilitation of the cardiac is primarily the responsibility of the physician, successful collaboration of other members of the professional team can make the difference between failure and success. Some of the diverse problems confronting the vocational counselor are discussed briefly. In conclusion, the article describes the active cooperation among state agencies, the Bay State Medical Rehabilitation Clinic and the Massachusetts Heart Association which has resulted in a cardiac evaluation unit, opened in September, 1952.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--EMPLOYMENT--GREAT BRITAIN

1010. Tizard, J.

The occupational adaptation of high-grade mental defectives, by J. Tizard and N. O'Connor. Lancet. Sept. 27, 1952. 263:6735:620-623.

A survey of existing training methods for mental defectives in England and Wales reveals inadequacies; problems of supervision and incentives were investigated. Psychometric cross-sectional studies and a longitudinal workshop experiment are reported. The main problem of occupational psychology seems to be not selection, but training, motivation, and supervision.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PROGRAMS

1011. U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Vocational rehabilitation of the mentally retarded; Salvatore G. DiMichael, ed. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1952. 57:2.

Entire issue devoted to a reprinting of... Rehabilitation Serv. Ser. no. 123.

This publication was written primarily for vocational rehabilitation counselors but also has much of interest to physicians, psychologists, social workers, educators, parents and counselors of other agencies dealing with the mentally retarded. The first part deals with the general treatment of six important aspects of vocational rehabilitation; the second, describes three specific recent programs for the mentally retarded in the State-Federal program for the civilian disabled. Papers were contributed by competent persons in the fields of vocational rehabilitation and mental deficiency.

This issue is available from the American Association on Mental Deficiency, 372 Broadway, Albany 7, N. Y., at \$2.00 a copy.

See also 1003.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

1012. Hill, Arthur S.

The forward look: the severely retarded child goes to school. Washington, D. C., Office of Education, 1952. 54 p. illus. (Bulletin, 1952, no. 11)

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

"... For the guidance of school personnel who will be given the opportunity to develop training programs for severely retarded children, the bulletin will attempt to offer some basic understandings and suggestions for the establishment and maintenance of classes...." Types of school programs needed and the problems of diagnosis and administration involved in providing education for the severely mentally retarded are discussed. Experiences of some cities in providing public school special education are cited; parent organizations have done much to promote interest in this phase of the public school program. Program outlines used in Salem, Mass., and Detroit public schools are given in the appendix, as well as a progress record form and rating scale used in Detroit. A bibliography of selected references classed by subject will provide additional information on diagnosis, curriculum instruction, recreation and social development, community resources and their use, speech improvement, and parent participation and guidance.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 20¢ a copy.

MENTAL HYGIENE

1013. Facing disability. Lancet. Sept. 20, 1952. 263:6734:572.

An editorial on the mental attitude of crippled children toward their handicaps lays the responsibility for sound mental health in these children at the parents' door, and cites the recent book, "Bringing Up Crippled Children," by Millicent Kennedy and H. C. D. Somerset (See #534, June, 1952, Bulletin on Current Literature), as a source of parent education for those facing the problem of fostering positive attitudes in handicapped children.

1014. Scully, Frank

We licked our handicaps. Your Life. May, 1952. p. 42-46. Reprint.

Those who attended the President's Banquet at the 1951 annual convention of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults were privileged to hear Frank Scully, popular writer and biographer. In his own humorous way he stated some fundamental facts about adjusting to a handicap. "You're not really crippled," Mr. Scully says, "unless your mind is in a splint." He told of some of his experiences and of his association with other famous handicapped persons. Reprinted here is also his story of "The Squeezed Lemon Trees."

Distributed by the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Free.

MENTAL HYGIENE--AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

See 983.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--STATISTICS,

1015. Swank, Roy L.

Multiple sclerosis in rural Norway: its geographic and occupational incidence in relation to nutrition, by Roy L. Swank and others. N. England J. Med. May 8, 1952. 246:721-728. Reprint.

"The geographic distribution and incidence of multiple sclerosis has been determined in Norway and correlated with the chief occupation in

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--STATISTICS (continued)

different areas. These studies suggest that a high incidence of the disease is to be found in farming and dairying areas. The nutrition of inhabitants in both high-and low-incidence areas has been studied. Although not sufficient in number to be of significance statistically, these studies suggest that a high fat intake, --and in particular a high intake of milk and animal fat, --is to be found in the high-incidence areas.

"This study seems to corroborate the hypothesis that the ingestion of fats, --in particular milk and animal fats, --may be among the factors that precipitate multiple sclerosis in susceptible persons. Our information does not disprove the possibility that the consumption of these fats may be coincidental with other factors having the same distribution."--Summary.

MUSCLES--TESTS

1016. La Joie, William J.

An objective method for evaluating muscle tightness, by William J. La Joie and Jerome W. Gersten. Arch. Physical Med. Oct., 1952. 33:10:595-603.

"A method to measure quantitatively the degree of resistance offered by an extremity in passive motion has been presented. . . . The effect of eight therapeutic agents on the resistance to passive motion was studied. Only two, near infra-red radiation at 14 inches and intravenous Mephenesin, produced statistically significant decreases in this resistance. Electromyographic studies showed that increased resistance to extension in a spastic muscle could be demonstrated during degrees of extension which did not evoke action potentials. Similarly, changes in position of the head altered the resistance of the extremity to passive motion without producing action potentials."--Summary. A method was devised to determine the resistance offered by the spastic arm to extension by measuring the minimal force required to extend the elbow 1.5 degrees from the angle of 145 degrees.

See also 1018.

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

1017. Ramsey, Robert H.

Problem of muscular dystrophies. J. Am. Med. Assn. Oct. 18, 1952. 150:7:659-662.

"An attempt has been made to analyze a series of 255 children presenting characteristics of progressive degenerative disease of muscles or motor nerves. These may be grossly subdivided under the headings of primary myopathies and primary neuropathies. Of this series, 231 are classified as primary myopathies or progressive muscular dystrophies, and 24 are classified as primary neuropathies. In this smaller group, 20 are classified as the Charcot-Marie-Tooth type of muscular atrophy and 4 are classified as Werdnig-Hoffman type. Clinical and pathological characteristics of each are considered, and the treatment is briefly discussed."--Summary. Cases studied were treated at the St. Louis, Mo., unit of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children.

NEUROLOGY

1018. Levine, Milton G.

Cocontraction and reciprocal innervation in voluntary movement in man, by Milton G. Levine and Herman Kabat. Science. Aug. 1, 1952. 116:3005:115-118. Reprint.

"... We may summarize our observation by stating that in normal voluntary movement in man there is at present insufficient evidence that reciprocal innervation plays the role in the coordination of the contraction of antagonist muscles which is assumed for it by most thinking on kinesiology. Cocontraction seems to be the rule rather than the exception. On the other hand, we were able to demonstrate reciprocal innervation in patients with neuromuscular disease showing evidence of spasticity."

1019. Weinstein, Louis

Neurologic complications of infectious diseases. G.P. (General Practitioner) Oct., 1952. 6:4:67-77.

Presented in this paper are brief, general discussions of some of the disturbances in the nervous system that may occur in the course of some of the common bacterial, viral, spirochetal, and parasitic diseases.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

1020. American Foundation for the Blind.

The preschool blind child project of the University of Chicago medical clinics; papers presented at the National Conference of Social Work, Chicago, 1952. New York, The Foundation, 1952. 31 p. (No. 2, Pre-school ser.)

Contents: Problems in relation to establishing a differential diagnosis in the age group of the preschool blind child, Dr. Anna S. Elonen. -Social factors influencing the development of the preschool blind child, Miriam Norris. -Appendix I: History of the project, Miriam Norris. -Appendix II: The day nursery committee and the project, Marion V. Craine.

Available from the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York 11, N. Y., at 30¢ a copy.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

1021. LeShan, Lawrence

Psychodynamics of the male patient, by Lawrence and Eda LeShan. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1952. 6:5:208-209, 226-227.

"... This paper is concerned only with the relationship of the occupational therapy worker and the male patient. . . ." Some of the socio-psychological problems which males face in society are discussed and the possibilities in some suggested activities which will appeal to the male patient are listed. Activities aimed at giving the patient an added sense of masculinity have a significant effect on his entire emotional adjustment.

OLD AGE

1022. U. S. Federal Security Agency. Committee on Aging and Geriatrics

Fact book on aging: selected charts and tables on the personal characteristics, income, employment, living arrangements and health of older persons in the population. (Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., c1952). 62 p. illus.

OLD AGE (continued)

Consisting of 21 charts with short statements summarizing their essential meaning and linking the data charted to facts of related significance, this pamphlet contains most of the basic information on the size, distribution, and characteristics of the aging population of the United States. In addition, there are 35 tables which contain the raw data and additional information too detailed to be charted. The material is offered to provide background knowledge of a growing problem.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 30¢ a copy.

OLD AGE--NEW YORK

1023. New York. State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging
Age is no barrier. (Albany), The Committee, 1952. 171 p. illus.
(Legislative document, 1952, no. 35.)

Consists of contributed articles on the subject.

The current report of the Joint Legislative Committee covers progress in the field of gerontology during 1951, with guides for communities planning for the employment, recreational, housing, adult education, and health needs of the aging. A survey of existing plans for the aging in other countries is given. Other subjects discussed are rehabilitation of the aged, pension plans--public and private, research into the factors of aging, and trends in the care of the aged.

Distributed by Thomas C. Desmond, Chairman, N. Y. State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging, The Senate, Albany, N. Y.

OLD AGE--PROBLEMS

1024. Mountin, Joseph W.

Community health services for an aging population. Public Health Reports. Oct., 1952. 67:10:949-953.

Problems of the aging are best met on the local level and the public health agency can and should take the lead in the development of programs for this group of persons. Through two approaches--the organizing of a community committee on aging and, secondly, the launching of specific chronic disease control and related programs, both the utilization of experiences and competence in health workers and supporting services of other community agencies can assure a fully effective health program for older people.

PARAPLEGIA--MENTAL HYGIENE

1025. Berger, Stanley

Psychological problems of the paraplegic patient, by Stanley Berger and James F. Garrett. J. Rehabilitation. Sept.-Oct., 1952. 18:5:15-17.

Summarizing the findings on emotional reactions of paraplegics, the authors then suggest factors in the psychological care of these patients. While there is no such thing as a "paraplegic personality," there are certain behavior manifestations which occur frequently in paraplegics. It must be recognized that they face severe psychological problems, need constant reassurance and support because of the feelings of inadequacy, and should be given a complete psychological evaluation.

PARAPLEGIA--PHYSICAL THERAPY

1026. Kabat, Herman

Restoration of function through neuromuscular reeducation in traumatic paraplegia. A. M. A. Arch. Neurology and Psychiatry. June, 1952. 67:737-744. Reprint.

"Patients who have had no functional recovery for a considerable period (in some cases many years) after apparently complete traumatic paraplegia have acquired voluntary motion below the level of the spinal-cord injury through intensive neuromuscular reeducation of a new type. Three cases are presented which illustrate a much larger experience.

"These methods of neuromuscular reeducation produce maximal excitation in motor mechanisms in the central nervous system. The techniques can be applied for effective neuromuscular examination, as well as for treatment....

"Gradual return of sensation below the previous sensory level associated with restoration of voluntary motion has been observed in some of these cases.

"Clinical differentiation of complete from incomplete transection of the spinal cord is discussed.

"Reasons for failure of intact nerve fibers in the region of the spinal cord injury to resume function spontaneously are discussed."--Summary.

PARENT EDUCATION

1027. Levy, Joseph H.

Study of parent groups for handicapped children. Exceptional Children. Oct., 1952. 19:1:19-26.

A summarization of a survey conducted in 1950 of the existing groups of parents of handicapped children in Chicago, this article attempts to answer, through information gathered in the survey, some of the questions concerning such groups. Do parents' groups help to ease individual worries or do they magnify them, do they promote constructive programs for the handicapped, and how do they react to professional agencies, are some of the questions explored.

The author is a student and practitioner in the field of community organization for social welfare and his study was carried out in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's degree at the University of Chicago.

"Parent Groups and Social Agencies," the complete report, is available from Joseph H. Levy, 6430 N. Glenwood Avenue, Chicago 26, Ill., at \$2.00 a copy.

1028. Pino, Otto W.

Pioneering parent education for parents of crippled children. Crippled Child. Oct., 1952. 30:3:10-12.

How the Jackson, Michigan, Board of Education and the Jackson Society for Crippled Children and Adults worked hand-in-hand to develop a much needed adult education program for parents of crippled children. The course of study is outlined briefly and an evaluation of the accomplishments is made.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS

1029. Engel, Anna M.

How to help parents of physically handicapped children. NEA J.

Oct., 1952. 41:7:432-433.

The school can serve parents of handicapped children in many ways --by providing an opportunity for parents to discuss their problems with other parents, by helping them to be less demanding and less critical of the child's shortcomings, and by advising parents of special services available for the handicapped child. The regular classroom teacher, faced with the responsibility of adapting her teaching methods to meet the needs of exceptional children, can accept them and see that the rest of the class accepts the handicapped, including them in all activities. Much more can be accomplished through understanding and compassion than through directives and coercion.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

See 1036.

PLAY THERAPY

1030. Jones, John W.

Play therapy and the blind child. New Outlook. Sept., 1952. 46:7:189-197.

A report on a form of research in work for the blind, made at Perkins Institute during 1950. The children who were the subjects of the study were those with problems of social relationships or emotional difficulties. Only recently has exploratory work in the area of nondirective play therapy been undertaken. Criteria are given for the selection of toys and play materials for blind children, and two case histories are described.

1031. Parker, Eloise C.

Play therapy. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1952. 6:5:194-196, 216.

A general report of a two-year study on the use of toys, carried on in the Pediatric Division of Lennox Hill Hospital. The study was initiated by the American Toy Institute and all toys were provided through them by individual manufacturers. "... The study disclosed that hospitalized children generally, even though impeded by varied disabilities, maintain innately the same play interests and habits as at home.... the same general principles guide the selection of toys for them while ill as when well.... " A list of toys used most successfully in the study concludes the article.

1032. Roland, Mary C.

Psychotherapeutic aspects of play. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1952. 6:5:187-193, 226.

The value of play as it is used in understanding disturbed children who come to a child guidance clinic is shown by the writer through a discussion of the development of the child and his limitations in expressing himself. In psychotherapy, she feels that it is important to capitalize in a natural way on the child's assets and to use them as a vantage ground for affirming the child's new hopes about himself.

POLIOMYELITIS--PREVENTION

1033. Hammon, William McD.

Evaluation of Red Cross gamma globulin as a prophylactic agent for poliomyelitis, by William McD. Hammon and others. J. Am. Med. Assn. Oct. 25, 1952. 150:8:739-760.

Contents: 1. Plan of controlled field tests and results of 1951 pilot study in Utah, by William McD. Hammon, Lewis L. Coriell, and Joseph Stokes, Jr. -2. Conduct and early follow-up of 1952 Texas and Iowa-Nebraska studies, William McD. Hammon, Lewis L. Coriell, and Joseph Stokes, Jr. -3. Preliminary report of results based on clinical diagnosis, William McD. Hammon, Lewis L. Coriell, Paul F. Wehrle, Christian R. Klimt, and Joseph Stokes, Jr.

"The principal purpose of the experiment described in this and subsequent papers of the series was to determine whether gamma globulin, as prepared for and furnished by the American National Red Cross for measles prophylaxis, would protect against the paralytic manifestations of poliomyelitis when administered in reasonable dosage before the onset of illness. A secondary purpose was to determine, if protection were afforded, the duration of protection in the dosage selected for the experiment. Another secondary purpose was to determine whether gamma globulin would permit or interfere with inapparent or milder types of nonparalyzing clinical infection and the subsequent development of active immunity...."

POSTURE

1034. Welles, Carlotta

Body mechanics of the bed patient as related to occupational therapy. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1952. 6:5:197-202, 207.

An abstract of a paper prepared in partial fulfillment of requirements for a Master's degree in occupational therapy, Univ. Southern California.

General considerations of posture for the bed patient as related to occupational therapy are reviewed. The use of occupational therapy material calls for greater care in positioning the patient; he should feel comfortable and relaxed, with the proper alignment of the vertebral column. Adequate lighting is necessary and the normal relation of the head to the work should be maintained.

PREGNANCY

1035. Etherington, Judy

Old wives on new lives: a study of prenatal superstitions. Public Health Nursing. Oct., 1952. 44:10:537-541.

Superstitions regarding the process of childbearing are gathered from the folklore of various nationalities. Infant deformities are also explained.

PSYCHOLOGY

1036. Rogal, Anne

Motivation; one role of the therapist. Crippled Child. Oct., 1952. 30:3:13-15, 29.

PSYCHOLOGY (continued)

How the physical therapist working with handicapped children can create situations which will encourage them toward self-motivation is shown through several examples illustrating the approaches used in meeting the problem. Often what will stimulate one child to self-motivation will not work with another and the trial-and-error method of attacking the problem must be used. It is the "will to do" which makes the great difference in the achievement level attained by different individuals of potentially equal abilities.

PUBLIC HEALTH

1037. American Public Health Association

Tax-supported medical care for the needy. Public Welfare. Oct., 1952. 10:4:87-102. Reprint.

A statement of the Joint Committee on Medical Care of the... and the American Public Welfare Association.

A comprehensive report on the problems and methods of administration of public, tax-supported medical care by the community or state agencies responsible for health and welfare. This is a statement of policy, more extensive than the one published in 1939 by the American Public Welfare Association and reflecting experiences of recent years. The Association is now able to offer consultation service to state and local public welfare departments on the problems of public medical care.

Reprints available from the American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill., at 25¢ a copy.

1038. Mountin, Joseph W.

Federal participation: financing local health services. Public Health Reports. Oct., 1952. 67:10:944-949.

With the growth of local health units, grants-in-aid from Federal funds and supplemental personnel from governmental agencies can provide stimulation for community health programs, as well as State-administered ones. In this last formal address of Dr. Mountin, who, at the time of his death in April, 1952, was chief of the Bureau of State Services of the Public Health Service, he looks at the present status of Federal-State-local planning and suggests alternative approaches for assuring the needed expansion of local health services and personnel.

READING

1039. Perry, E. Virginia

Teaching the cerebral palsied to read. Crippled Child. Oct., 1952. 30:3:4-7.

Visual, auditory, sensory, and speech defects all complicate reading and writing for the cerebral palsied child. Materials and methods used with success in this phase of special education are discussed, and some of the problems met with in teaching the cerebral palsied to read are explored.

REHABILITATION--NEW YORK

1040. Rusalem, Herbert

Organismic approach to rehabilitation. J. Rehabilitation. Sept.-Oct., 1952. 18:5:9-12.

REHABILITATION--NEW YORK (continued)

Mr. Rusalem, Director of Service for the Federation of the Handicapped, New York City, describes the diagnostic service, group guidance and therapy sessions, work therapy program, the Vocational Training Institute maintained by the Federation, and placement service offered for the rehabilitation of disabled persons. The Federation is a private social agency.

REHABILITATION--SOUTH AFRICA

1041. South Africa. Department of Social Welfare

National conference on handicapped persons: report of the continuation committee. Pretoria, S. Africa, The Department (1952). 21, 25 p. In English and Dutch.

The National Conference on Handicapped Persons, held in February, 1952, in Pretoria, South Africa, appointed a continuation committee to consider the creation of a national body for rehabilitation, its composition, functions, and power. This report embodies the Committee's deliberations in summary and its recommendations.

See also 1059.

REHABILITATION--PROGRAMS

1042. International Social Security Association

The I. S. S. A. and the problem of rehabilitation. Bul. International Soc. Sec. Assn. April.-May, 1951. 4:4-5:139-169.

Contains a summary of the work of the Committee of Experts on Rehabilitation, appointed by the I. S. S. A., which met in May, 1951 to discuss the question of "Evaluation of Invalidity and Rehabilitation." Included is a document titled, "Various Aspects of the Problem of Rehabilitation," which served as the basis of the discussion on the responsibility of social security institutions for measures of rehabilitation and the influence on assessment of benefit. A summary of replies giving detailed information on rehabilitation facilities and trends in legislation in twenty countries concludes the report.

REHABILITATION--RESEARCH

1043. Ziemer, Arthur C.

Suggested research in rehabilitation. J. Rehabilitation. Sept.-Oct., 1952. 18:5:3-5, 24-25.

A program of research in rehabilitation, undertaken by the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center, Fishersville, Va., to discover new facts and techniques and to revise accepted conclusions is reported here. Responsible persons in the rehabilitation field in many sections of the United States were solicited for suggestions on areas of rehabilitation work needing scientific research, and specific problems needing verification. In this article a number of the suggestions received through such channels are given under the various headings of: physical restoration, guidance, training and counseling, placement, mental or emotional cases, rehabilitation centers, community resources, and specific problems and methods.

RHEUMATIC FEVER--DIAGNOSIS

1044. Polk, David Stewart

Differential diagnosis of rheumatic fever in children without the aid of advanced laboratory facilities. Pa. Med. J. Sept., 1952. 55:9: 917-920.

The writer describes simple laboratory tests used as an aid in completing the clinical picture of rheumatic fever diagnosis. "...It is emphasized that by the ordinary methods of physical examination the diagnosis of active or inactive rheumatic fever and/or rheumatic heart disease can in almost all cases be made and distinguished from other febrile illness and from the congenital malformations of the heart, and that the majority of these latter cases compatible with life can be recognized... by keeping in mind the high incidence (approximately 50 per cent) of musical or twanging systolic murmurs of variable intensity in the hearts of normal children, physicians can prevent unnecessary apprehension and concern from arising in the children themselves and among their parents."

SCLEROSIS

1045. Turner, J. W. Aldren

Disseminated sclerosis. Brit. Med. J. Sept. 27, 1952. 4786:713-715.

This article, titled "a refresher course for general practitioners," reviews diagnosis, physical signs of the disease, the cerebrospinal fluid, prognosis, management and treatment, medicinal treatment, and symptomatic treatment.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

See 1060.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

See 1061.

SOCIAL SERVICE (MEDICAL)

1046. Weiner, Hyman

Group work with children in a medical setting. Child Welfare. Oct., 1952. 31:8:8-9.

The Group Work and Nursery Department of Blythedale Hospital and Rehabilitation Center, Westchester County, N. Y., is the most recent of the various services at the institution. The group with which they work consists of 60 orthopedically handicapped children, ranging in age from 2 to 13, who suffer from polio, cerebral palsy, and scoliosis. In the total rehabilitation program the Department has been experimenting with a "functional therapy" approach, found to be most successful. Group work functions on two levels: 1) the "group living" aspects of institutional life and 2) the use of group work for physical and social rehabilitation. The group worker uses his knowledge of group dynamics to offer the child physical therapies while engaged in purposeful, real life activities.

SOCIAL WELFARE--PERSONNEL

See 1062; 1063.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--MICHIGAN

1047. Michigan. Department of Public Instruction

The exceptional child: summary of public school education programs for physically handicapped children and/or speech defective for the year 1951-52. Lansing, Mich., The Dept., 1952. 9 p. tables. (Bulletin no. 1024) Mimeo.

"This bulletin represents an effort to acquaint Michigan School administrators with the current status of special education programs for physically handicapped and/or speech defectives in this state...." Statistical data on services administered for the school year 1951-52 are given, with a brief summary of the legislation, appropriations, reimbursement, and location of classes within the state.

Published by the Department of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich.

1048. Michigan. Department of Public Instruction

State plan for education of physically handicapped children. Lansing, Mich., The Dept., 1952. 11 p. (Bulletin no. 1025) Mimeo.

Michigan's state plan for the blind, partially seeing, deaf, hard of hearing, crippled, epileptic and speech defective children is outlined in this pamphlet, defining eligibility, provisions for certification of teachers and therapists, and discussing instruction and auxillary services. Excerpts from the School Code pertaining to the education of physically handicapped children are given.

Published by the Department of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--INSTITUTIONS--TEXAS

1049. Otto, Henry J.

Texas school provides normal classroom situations in teaching handicapped children. The Nation's Schools. July, 1952. 50:1:38-43. Reprint.

"The physically or mentally handicapped youngster needs experiences shared in regular classes, along with his special education. Casis School in Austin, Tex., is giving both, as Henry J. Otto explains..., in a special wing planned especially for handicapped children...."

SPLINTS

1050. Boyce, Mary H.

Plastic splints. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1952. 6:5:203-207.

Plastic splints successfully fabricated and used in the occupational therapy department of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Portland, Ore., are described and pictured. Suggestions are given for their fabrication.

TUBERCULOSIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

1051. Leibovici, David

Clinical evaluation of a rehabilitation program for the tuberculous. Med. Annals of the District of Columbia. May, 1952. 21:5:239-250. Reprint.

Report of a follow-up study of patients discharged from Upshur Street Hospital, District of Columbia, after a rehabilitation program provided for tuberculous patients. A group of 716 patients, discharged between 1943, and December, 1949, were divided into three groups--those completing

rehabilitation and discharged medically, those refusing rehabilitation and leaving against medical advice, and those whose behavior forced a disciplinary discharge. Statistics are given for age, sex and race, marital status, diagnosis, treatment, onset of disease, length of stay in sanatorium, education, previous admissions, condition at discharge, and alcoholic history. Findings were: 1) that rehabilitation is a definite part of the treatment of tuberculosis, 2) that it benefits the patient in increasing the probability of his remaining well, 3) that it benefits the community by reducing costly readmissions, loss of productivity and earning power, and expenditure of public funds.

TUBERCULOSIS--PROGRAMS

See 1064.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

1052. New York. Institute for the Crippled and Disabled

Report on a conference on rehabilitation in compensation cases. New York, The Institute, 1952. 55 p. illus.

"A panel discussion and demonstration."

The report of the first industry-wide conference conducted for casualty insurance carriers and self-insurers on the subject, "Rehabilitation in Compensation Cases." Held at the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, January 16, 1952, it proved to be of great value to those attending. Actual demonstrations of rehabilitation techniques and discussions of rehabilitation methods and problems were given by panels made up of professional members of the Institute's staff and those concerned with rehabilitation within industry.

Available from the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, 23rd St. and First Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

WALKING

1053. Hoberman, Morton

Rehabilitation techniques with braces and crutches. VI. Techniques with forearm crutches, by Morton Hoberman and Erbert F. Cicenla. Am. J. Physical Med. Oct., 1952. 31:5:373-385.

The last of a series of six papers on rehabilitation techniques with braces and crutches, this article describes daily living activities utilizing the forearm crutches which have become popular in the past decade. While the authors agree with Dr. Deaver that "they are only indicated for the exceptional patient," their decision is "that forearm crutches can be functional for individuals with excellent balance (good trunk, abdominals, and control of the pelvis), coordination and timing, and maximally hypertrophied uppers...." This particular article in the series has daily living activities well illustrated, as were the preceding parts. The entire series has presented a comprehensive survey of existing methods for performing skills representing elevation and travelling activities which constitute the greatest teaching problem to therapist and patient.

"...Previous papers of the series appeared in Occ. Ther. and Rehab., 30:203-216, 282-295, and 377-383, 1951, and in Am. J. Phys. Med., 31:21-30, and 82-94, 1952."

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH--1950

See 1065.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION--PROCEEDINGS

1054. International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions

Proceedings, 37th annual convention of the..., Detroit, October 1-4, 1951. Workmen's compensation problems, 1951. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Labor (1952). 209 p. (Bul. no. 156)

Subjects discussed at the convention covered trends in workmen's compensation laws, trends in medical education and practice with occupational disease, various problems in diagnosis and treatment of occupational diseases and injury, and reports of various committees. Included in the Appendix is a list of officers and members of the Association, the constitution of the Association, and official attendance at the convention.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 45¢ a copy.

NEW BOOKS BRIEFLY NOTED

CLUBS

1055. Brown, Ann Curphey

Handbook for group leaders, by Ann Curphey Brown and Sally Brown Geis. New York, Woman's Press, 1952. 212 p. \$2.95.

A practical manual for the club leader, this handbook presents information on organizational detail, program planning, leadership responsibility, and public relations techniques. Here are the answers to questions on the place of audio-visual aids as an entertainment medium, where to obtain them, how to secure out-of-town speakers, to conduct meetings, and deal with "problem" members. Concrete examples in abundance offer solutions to problems common to all community groups and are drawn from the authors' wide experience with a variety of group situations.

1056. Trecker, Harleigh B.

How to work with groups, by Harleigh B. Trecker and Audrey R. Trecker. New York, Woman's Press, 1952. 167 p. \$3.00.

The authors devote three chapters to philosophical and scientific material on democratic group action; the remainder of the book consists of "how-to-do-it" techniques. Fundamentals of member recruitment, committee development, financial management and fund raising, and successful program planning, as well as the psychology of group relations, are outlined. A primer of parliamentary law is included in the Appendix.

CONVALESCENCE--RECREATION

1057. Parker, Cornelia Stratton

Your child can be happy in bed; over 200 ways children can entertain themselves. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co. (c1952). 275 p. illus. \$2.95.

Containing practical, inexpensive suggestions for a great variety of handcraft activities and other sources of amusement for the child, either well or confined to bed, this book will be a boon to parents. Amply illustrated and with directions kept simple for ease in construction, chapters on modeling, carving, drawing and painting, music, dolls, dollhouses,

CONVALESCENCE--RECREATION (continued)

and paper dolls, puppets, making things with paper, games, and collecting stamps, cover a wide range of interests. The last two chapters contain helpful ideas for caring for the sick child and for choosing activities suitable for his age, for buying toys according to age interest, for finding suitable reading material for the child, and for children's magazines and parent guidance publications. The comprehensive index makes for easier use and quick reference.

HEALTH SERVICES

1058. Bachman, George W.

Health resources in the United States; personnel, facilities, and services, by George W. Bachman and associates. Washington, D. C., Brookings Institution, c1952. 344 p. maps, tabs., graphs. \$5.00.

"... Limited to a review of the state of the nation's health (Part I), a factual inventory of health personnel (Part II), and facilities and services (Part III) in existence in the United States in 1950. ... the inventory is a series of factual summaries compiled for the most part from existing research materials. ... " The section on personnel covers dentists, physicians, nurses, and auxiliary personnel and includes a resume of medical group practices. Hospital services and related facilities, services for specific diseases and disabilities, health resources available to special classes of persons eligible because of their social or legal status, and health services in industry are discussed. Recognition is given voluntary health agencies for their contribution in the fight against specified diseases and disabilities.

REHABILITATION--SOUTH AFRICA

1059. South Africa. Department of Social Welfare

Report of the National Conference on Handicapped Persons, Pretoria, 1952. Pretoria, S. Africa, The Department, 1952. 261 p. In English and Dutch. Mimeo. Paperbound.

A report of the first conference of its kind held in the Union of South Africa the theme of which was "Holism in Rehabilitation." Its immediate objective was the formulation of broad policies for the future, embodied in statutory provisions or provided for under administrative action by the authorities concerned. Problems of the handicapped child were not discussed. Main addresses dealt with medical aspects of rehabilitation psychology of the handicapped, rehabilitation in the gold mining industry, and agricultural resettlement of the handicapped, and the role of the social worker. The report concludes with a record of the resolutions of the Conference. Background data on rehabilitation in the Union and elsewhere is given in the Addendum.

Available from the Department of Social Welfare, Union of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa, at 5 shillings a copy.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

1060. National Education Association. Educational Policies Commission

Education for all American youth; a further look, 1952. Washington, D. C., The Commission, 1952. 402 p. Rev. edition, May, 1952. Paperbound.

SECONDARY EDUCATION (continued)

"... the programs of education described in this volume are not intended to be blueprints for local school system... they are merely samples of the many different possible solutions to the problem of meeting the educational needs of all American youth...." Changes in the revised edition are limited to the removal of out of date material and to the addition of brief discussions of currently important problems in secondary education. The first two chapters and the last chapter, which reports recent developments in schools throughout the country, are new. Educational principles and school practices described in the original volume are substantially unchanged. Chapter 10 reports educational improvements in areas of guidance, vocational education, community-school relations, and curriculum, data gathered from rural and urban school systems and from state departments of education.

Available from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at \$2.00 a copy.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

1061. National Committee on Sheltered Workshops and Homebound Programs

Sheltered workshops and homebound programs: a handbook on their establishment and standards of operation. New York, The Committee, 1952. 71, xiii p. Spiral binding. Photo offset.

"... The purpose of this Handbook is to set down objectively certain standards and common practices which will assist legislators, national agencies, local administrators and staff members to develop and continue these services. These standards are not restrictive nor are they permanent.... (The) Committee offers it as a guide for the improvement of existing organizations and as a tool for those developing new programs"--Foreword.

Included in the appendix are: 1) a brief summary and review of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act in relation to the private non-profit workshop and the state-owned and operated workshop, and 2) a directory of national agencies which assist local communities with sheltered workshop programs, and 3) a directory of member agencies of the National Committee on Sheltered Workshops and Homebound Programs, and their respective executive officers.

Distributed by the National Committee on Sheltered Workshops and Homebound Programs, 15 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y., at \$1.00 a copy.

SOCIAL WELFARE--PERSONNEL

1062. King, Clarence

Your committee in community action. New York, Harper & Brothers (c1952). 114 p. \$2.00.

A handbook for the volunteer citizen who serves on community committees and for the professional executive who leads the committee or board. With minor modifications it can serve as a guide for social and civic agencies, governmental departments, school boards, public health agencies, parent-teacher associations, and all types of community organizations, governmental or voluntary. Chapters are grouped into three

SOCIAL WELFARE--PERSONNEL (continued)

parts discussing organization, leadership, and function. Many positive suggestions are made for effective committee action; the book should be most useful for board member institutes, for orientation courses for committee members and their chairman, and for social work students who work with lay leadership. The author writes from thirty years experience in the field of social service, having served as Director of the American Red Cross Information Service, Executive Director of the Bridgeport and Stamford (Conn.) Community Chests, President of the Social Service Employees Union, and Professor of Community Organization, New York School of Social Work, Columbia University.

1063. Routzahn, Mary Swain

Better board meetings; a manual based on a survey of practices in forty-five social and health agencies. New York, National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services (c1952). 112 p. \$2.00.

The author of this book describes it as an "experience" book rather than an exposition of principles and methods. Forty-five authors, representing private and voluntary health and welfare agencies, reported their experiences as board members and suggested improvements in board meetings. Major factors involved in planning and conducting board meetings are discussed. Solutions found successful in stimulating attendance at meetings, in making routine business more interesting, for advance planning, and for the education of participants in board membership responsibility are presented. Although dealing exclusively with the health and welfare fields, the book is recommended for use by any group having a governing body which makes policy through democratic processes of discussion and action.

TUBERCULOSIS--PROGRAMS

1064. Dublin, Louis I.

A 40 year campaign against tuberculosis. New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1952. 115 p. illus., tables.

"This monograph is the record of the contribution made by a business organization to the solution of an important medical and social problem Its activities were developed on a wide front and have served a large and ever increasing number of families of policyholders, employees, and the public generally. ... The report will demonstrate also how effective the efforts of a private business organization can be in supplementing those of the medical profession, of government, and of voluntary welfare organizations when there is a bond of common interest. ..."-Preface. The appendix contains a lengthy bibliography of articles on tuberculosis from the medical division of the Company, from Mount McGregor Sanatorium, from the Statistical Bureau and the Health and Welfare Division.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH--1950

1065. Witmer, Helen Leland, ed.

Personality in the making; the fact-finding report of the Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth; ed. by Helen Leland Witmer and Ruth Kotinsky. New York, Harper & Bros., c1952. 454 p. \$4.50.

To enable parents, educators, social workers, health practitioners, religious and community leaders to make practical use of the best current knowledge on the healthy development of personality in children, this book presents information regarded as basic and essentially valid by those working with children in a professional capacity. Chapter 3 discusses the influence of physical limitations. Part II deals with implications for the conduct of social institutions dealing with children's needs in education, religion, recreation, health services, social services, vocational guidance and employment services.

